



## **FACULTAD DE TURISMO Y FINANZAS**

### **GRADO EN TURISMO**

#### **Erasmus Guide to an Asian Country: Taipei as a Destination Outside the European Union**

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**TÍTULO:**

**ERASMUS GUIDE TO AN ASIAN COUNTRY: TAIPEI AS A DESTINATION OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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**RESUMEN:**

Taipéi, capital del país asiático de Taiwán, recibe un gran número de estudiantes cada año a través tanto de becas del propio Gobierno taiwanés como mediante las becas “Erasmus+”, a las que podemos optar desde las universidades españolas. En esta guía analizamos la ciudad como destino Erasmus Extracomunitario, además de abarcar el proceso y los trámites a seguir, los cuales pueden resultar complejos debido al desconocimiento del destino, todo ello apoyado en la propia experiencia como estudiante Erasmus en la Universidad Shih Chien durante el curso 2019-2020.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:**

Erasmus; movilidad; cultura; Asia; Taiwán; USC



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# CAPÍTULO 1: INTRODUCCIÓN.

## 1.1 INTRODUCCIÓN.

La beca Erasmus es un programa perteneciente a la Unión Europea para apoyar la educación, la formación, la juventud y el deporte en Europa. Con un presupuesto estimado de 26.200 millones de euros, cuenta con casi el doble de la financiación del programa predecesor en el periodo 2014-2020. (Comisión Europea, 2021)

Según la Comisión Europea, para este nuevo periodo que abarca desde el 2021 hasta 2027, el programa pretende resaltar la inclusión social, remarcar las transiciones ecológicas y digital, y apoyar el fomento de la participación de las personas jóvenes en la vida democrática en un mundo afectado por la actual situación de COVID-19.

Gracias a este programa, se facilita la movilidad de estudiantes de grado universitario y de doctorado europeos tanto dentro de los Estados miembros como en otros países asociados. Dicha estancia varía entre los 3 y los 12 meses, según destino, universidad o estudios. Siguiendo con la financiación, el estudiante recibirá cierta cantidad para su estancia durante esos meses en el país extranjero, la cual está dividida en 34 programas distintos siguiendo los acuerdos establecidos con las universidades. Dicha financiación suele proporcionarse en dos tandas, un 80% del total al inicio y un 20% a la finalización de la movilidad, siendo necesario para ese último 20% la aportación de un comprobante de haber aprobado satisfactoriamente los créditos realizados durante el periodo de Erasmus.

De este modo, según la Guía del Programa Erasmus+ (Comisión Europea, 2021) algunos de los resultados de la beca en los estudiantes son el aumento del sentido de la iniciativa y del espíritu empresarial, además de proporcionar una mayor autonomía y autoestima, la mejora de las lenguas extranjeras y de las competencias digitales, la obtención de una mayor conciencia intercultural y la mejora de las perspectivas profesionales, entre muchos otros. Con todo esto, a través de este programa se ofrece a los becarios la posibilidad de obtener múltiples beneficios tanto en el ámbito personal como para su futuro laboral.

Observando los datos sobre la movilidad a países del grupo de Asia y el Pacífico, donde se integra Taiwán, encontramos que el presupuesto para dicha zona supone el 5% del total del programa, lo que ha dado lugar a 1878 proyectos con la movilidad de alrededor de 7.500 becarios, tanto estudiantes como profesorado, durante el periodo de 2015-2019 (Comisión Europea, 2020).

En ese mismo periodo, según los datos recogidos por la Comisión Europea, Taiwán, respecto al conjunto de países de Asia y el Pacífico, ha supuesto un 10% del total de esos 1878 proyectos, lo que ubica a dicho país en cuarto lugar tras Australia (25%), Japón (31%) y Corea (16%).

Con estos datos se llega a la conclusión de que Taiwán, a pesar de ser un país de apenas 36.190 km<sup>2</sup>, obtiene cada año más atención por parte del equipo educativo, siendo un destino que ofrece grandes oportunidades para el futuro laboral de los estudiantes. Según el diario taiwanés *Taiwan News* (2019), los estudiantes universitarios extranjeros en la isla supusieron un 10% del total en el año 2018, lo que significó un total de 126.997 estudiantes, alrededor de 5.000 más que en 2017.

Taipei cuenta con alrededor de 35 instituciones universitarias (Unipage, 2021); algunas de las que más estudiantes internacionales acogen son la *National Taiwan University (NTU)*, *National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU)*, *National Taipei University of Technology (NTUT)* y *Shih Chien University (SCU)*, siendo esta última la universidad de referencia en esta guía gracias a su convenio con la Universidad de Sevilla.

Con tan elevado número de universidades en la capital y un porcentaje, cada vez mayor, de estudiantes extranjeros que realizan sus estudios en ellas, es indudable que la ciudad ha ido obteniendo un enfoque más internacional a la vez que se ha convertido en un destino accesible y asequible para los estudiantes de todo el mundo.

## **1.2 JUSTIFICACION DEL TEMA.**

Para el curso académico 2019-2020, tuve la oportunidad de beneficiarme de la beca Erasmus+ en la universidad elegida como mi primera opción, Shih Chien University. Siendo un destino tan llamativo, en mi condición de estudiante del idioma chino, me sorprendió saber que era la primera alumna del grado en Turismo en obtener esa plaza. Sin embargo, una vez comencé el proceso de movilidad, fui consciente de la necesidad que había de una mejor organización por parte de la Universidad de Sevilla, así como de la falta de información en torno al destino y los trámites a seguir.

Toda la información sobre la beca de movilidad Erasmus+ se puede consultar desde el apartado “Internacional” de la web de la Universidad de Sevilla. Pero la información sobre los destinos en sí era más bien escasa. Es por ello que, con esta guía, se busca complementar la información de las instituciones, facilitando así al estudiantado que lo requiera una información más completa y específica.

Refiriéndonos a la universidad de destino, Shih Chien University, es aconsejable tener buen nivel de inglés, ya que toda la información obtenible desde su web es en chino o inglés. De hecho, uno de los requisitos para optar a la plaza en Taipéi es la posesión de un título acreditado del nivel B2 o superior de inglés.

Además de toda la información con respecto a los trámites, en este trabajo se abordarán también otras cuestiones tales como la cultura y el estilo de vida de la población taiwanesa, para así poder dar a conocer este país desde un punto de vista más social, e intentar evitar los tópicos provocados por el desconocimiento sobre dicho destino asiático.

Para la presente guía, el idioma elegido es el inglés con el propósito de acercar así al estudiante al entorno y la terminología típica de este tipo de procedimientos, ya que una vez en el destino, el día a día del becario será en dicho idioma. Además, siendo la guía en inglés, puede ser también accesible a otros estudiantes internacionales.

## **1.3 OBJETIVOS.**

La finalidad principal de este trabajo consiste en proporcionar al estudiantado una guía completa sobre la beca Erasmus+ en un destino extracomunitario, concretamente en Taipéi. A pesar de ser un destino ofrecido desde hace varios cursos en la Facultad de Turismo y Finanzas, la plaza no ha sido aprovechada por ningún alumno en periodos anteriores al 2019/2020. Es por ello que esta guía tratará de:

- Ofrecer información sobre la ciudad de destino, intentando reducir la incertidumbre y el posible desconocimiento sobre el país.
- Aproximar Taiwán, su historia y su cultura al estudiantado, para conseguir así una mejor concepción del estilo de vida y las costumbres del país.
- Proporcionar información sobre los trámites y procedimientos a seguir una vez se obtiene la plaza, documentándolo con informes propios.
- Contribuir a que Taipéi se convierta en la primera opción de cada vez más estudiantes de la Facultad de Turismo y Finanzas, aprovechando así las oportunidades que ofrece el realizar estudios universitarios en un país asiático.



## 1.4 METODOLOGÍA.

Para el cumplimiento de los objetivos mencionados en el epígrafe anterior, se llevó a cabo una recopilación de información a través de las administraciones competentes a la beca de movilidad Erasmus, acompañada de la propia documentación obtenida durante mi movilidad.

Para el primer semestre del curso 2019/2020, me fue adjudicada una plaza en una universidad taiwanesa, concretamente en Shih Chien University (USC). Al comenzar el proceso fui consciente de cierta desincronización entre ambas universidades debido a que era la primera alumna de la Facultad de Turismo y Finanzas en obtener dicha plaza. Ya de por sí, el proceso de movilidad Extracomunitario es más largo y tedioso que con un país europeo, y es por ello que decidí aprovechar mi experiencia para llevar a cabo el presente trabajo de fin de grado.

Durante la realización de este trabajo, recopilé toda la documentación usada tanto en el proceso previo a la movilidad como la relativa a cualquier cambio realizado durante la estancia. Es por ello que la información provista en la presente guía se basa en mi propia experiencia durante un semestre en Shih Chien University, apoyada en dicha documentación y acompañada de datos más actuales revisados en las páginas oficiales de ambas instituciones, Shih Chien y la Universidad de Sevilla.

Además, la guía está acompañada de un capítulo enfocado a la cultura e historia de Taiwán para dar a conocer mejor el destino. Dicha información, a lo largo del capítulo, ha sido completada gracias a la realización de cursos como “La Comunidad China en España” a finales de 2020, además de con los conocimientos obtenidos a lo largo de los últimos años por el propio interés en Asia, complementado todo ello con lo vivido y aprendido durante mi estancia en Taipéi guiada por compañeros locales.

Debido a que se está exponiendo sobre un país, la información disponible es desmedida. Es por ello que una vez recopilada la información considerada más imprescindible sobre el destino y que resultase de provecho para el alumnado, se expuso de manera ordenada y separada en distintos epígrafes. Con ello se pretende proporcionar una mejor separación por temas y una lectura amena de la guía.

Con la información expuesta a lo largo de esta guía, las relaciones entre ambas universidades podrían continuar a lo largo de los cursos si sirve al estudiantado para elegir Taipéi como su futuro destino Erasmus, aprovechando así una gran oportunidad que nos ofrece nuestra institución.



## CAPITULO 2: CONOCER TAIWÁN. INTRODUCCION A LA CIUDAD DE TAIPEÍ.

### 2.1 ¿QUÉ IDIOMA SE HABLA EN TAIWÁN?

Esta seguramente sea una de las primeras cuestiones en cobrar forma en la mente de muchas personas al hablar de Taiwán, por lo que se conoce sobre su ubicación al sur de China. Es habitual que lo primero que se piense es que en Taiwán se habla chino y aunque bien es cierto que el chino mandarín es el idioma prioritario hoy día en la isla Formosa, no es el único como consecuencia de las etapas coloniales y la inmigración durante toda la historia de la isla taiwanesa. Sin adentrarnos mucho en las lenguas existentes hoy en día y sus cambios históricos, en este punto nos centraremos en dar cuenta de los idiomas existentes y de la diferencia del chino mandarín en Taiwán con el mandarín de la China continental.

Con una superficie algo mayor que Cataluña<sup>1</sup>, Taiwán cuenta con tres lenguas mayoritarias: el mandarín, lengua oficial y más hablada, Hokkien, segunda lengua más hablada aunque cada vez con menos uso en la capital, y Hakka. Cuando se habla del “idioma taiwanés”, se suele hacer referencia al Hokkien.

Durante la estancia en la capital, el estudiante no tendrá problema a la hora de comunicarse, ya que gran parte de la población, sobre todo los jóvenes, habla inglés y mandarín. Esto cambia, sin embargo, cuando se viaja a otras zonas de la isla donde ya es más complicado encontrar a personas adultas que tengan un nivel considerado “bueno” de inglés para poder mantener una conversación, e incluso encontramos que no hablan chino mandarín, sino Hokkien. Por lo que pude aprender durante mis meses en Taiwán, cada vez son menos los jóvenes del norte de la isla que hablan Hokkien, ya que en las escuelas estudian mandarín e inglés, reservando el Hokkien exclusivamente para el ámbito familiar.

En cuanto al mandarín en Taiwán, es importante remarcar su principal diferencia con el mandarín en China. El chino mandarín se divide en dos sistemas de escritura, el tradicional y el simplificado. Hasta los años 50, se usaba la escritura china que ahora conocemos como “tradicional”, la cual contaba con caracteres con más trazos y visualmente más densos, lo que dificultaba a la población aprender a escribir y leer. Es por ello que la República Popular China (RPC) decidió simplificar la escritura para facilitar su aprendizaje. Dicha simplificación consistió en quitar trazos y variar los radicales de los caracteres y se llevó a cabo en China continental, pero en Taiwán, Macao y Hong Kong siguieron usando el sistema tradicional de escritura. Algunos ejemplos de estas diferencias de los dos sistemas de escritura se pueden observar en la tabla 2.1., con su “pinyin” o romanización y significado.

A nivel hablado no existe mayor diferencia que el propio acento taiwanés. Aunque la escritura sea distinta, su lectura es la misma. Si el estudiante ha tenido contacto con el idioma chino anteriormente, notará cierta diferencia debido a la combinación del chino mandarín con el acento Hokkien. Un ejemplo de esto son los sonidos zh, ch o sh (sonidos fuertes pronunciados al expulsar aire con la lengua apoyada en el cielo de la boca), los cuales se pronuncian de una manera más suave en Taiwán, siendo casi imperceptible la diferencia entre los tres. Por establecer una comparación aproximada, es similar a lo que se puede encontrar en la pronunciación del español al norte y al sur de España o en las Islas Canarias.

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<sup>1</sup> Superficies de Taiwán y Cataluña, respectivamente, para su comparación: 36.190 km<sup>2</sup> y 32.115 km<sup>2</sup>.

TRADICIONAL	SIMPLIFICADO	PINYIN	SIGNIFICADO
麵	面	miàn	fideos
書	书	shū	libro/carta
開	开	kāi	abrir
漢語	汉语	hànyǔ	idioma chino
臺灣	台湾	Táiwān	Taiwán

**Tabla 2.1. Ejemplos de escritura tradicional y simplificada.**

*Fuente: elaboración propia.*

Para facilitar la lectura de los caracteres, la República Popular China creó el “pinyin”, un sistema de transcripción fonética que se basa en la lectura de la pronunciación de los caracteres. En los teclados chinos es posible escribir fácilmente gracias a este sistema, ya que al escribir “hanyu”, palabra vista en la tabla anterior, aparecen automáticamente los caracteres correspondientes a esa romanización, 汉语. Aunque en Taiwán no utilicen este sistema de transcripción fonética, sino el conocido como “bopomofo” o “zhuyin”, todos los carteles, como por ejemplo los de las estaciones, siempre están escritos con el pinyin correspondiente para facilitar su lectura a las personas que no sepan chino.

También es común encontrar a personas ancianas que saben hablar japonés, ya que dicho idioma era el oficial y obligatorio en las escuelas durante la ocupación japonesa de la isla, la cual se extendió desde 1895 hasta 1945. Tras ese periodo y el fin de la ocupación japonesa, se impuso el chino mandarín en las aulas taiwanesas.

## **2.2 CONTEXTO POLÍTICO Y SOCIAL. SITUACIÓN ACTUAL DE CHINA Y TAIWÁN.**

Para entender mejor la situación política actual de Taiwán con respecto a China es necesario conocer su historia, ya que la isla ha tenido gran influencia de distintos países durante cientos de años.

Los pueblos malayo-polinesios originales gozaban de una notable tranquilidad en la isla hasta que ésta empezó a convertirse en objetivo de mercaderes y ejércitos de distintos países en el siglo XVII. Debido a su belleza, la isla fue denominada “Isla Formosa” por los primeros portugueses en conocerla, siendo dicho nombre empleado aún hoy en día para referirse a Taiwán. España consiguió la gobernación de una colonia al norte de la isla para frenar la amenaza comercial holandesa en 1626, la cual duró 16 años y desarrolló además una gran actividad misionera católica, hasta la llegada del ejército holandés al norte, que expulsó a los españoles de la isla. Con el norte y el sur de Taiwán ocupados, Holanda contaba con importantes rutas de comercio con Japón y China.

De hecho, en el Fuerte Santo Domingo, localizado en Tamsui, se pueden observar las banderas de los nueve poderes que se establecieron en la isla en algún momento. El edificio actual es la estructura de la fortaleza construida por los holandeses, pero se conservan todavía restos del paso de España por los alrededores y en las partes visitables del museo.



**Imagen 2.1. Banderas a la entrada del fuerte.**



**Imagen 2.2. Real expuesto en el museo.**

*Fuente: elaboración propia.*

Las colonias holandesas en la isla fueron expulsadas en 1644 por el ejército de Zheng Chenggong, un rebelde a las órdenes de la dinastía Ming<sup>2</sup>, introduciendo la primera colonización china en la isla. Pero esta etapa no duró mucho, ya que el ejército de la dinastía Qing<sup>3</sup> atacó la isla en 1683, quedando la isla Formosa en poder de la China continental por vez primera.

Con la firma del Tratado de Shimonoseki tras la Primera Guerra Sino-japonesa, el gobierno de la dinastía Qing es obligado a ceder Taiwán a Japón, comenzando así un periodo colonial japonés que duraría desde 1895 hasta 1945. Durante esa etapa, como ya se ha mencionado anteriormente, el idioma oficial de la isla fue el japonés, impartándose en las aulas obligatoriamente. Además, la isla vivió unos años de próspero desarrollo tanto social como económico.

Durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial, el ejército del partido nacionalista Kuomintang, apoyado por Estados Unidos, decide que Taiwán y las Islas Pescadores deben ser "restauradas". El KMT aprovecha entonces la partida del ejército japonés de la isla tras su derrota en la Segunda Guerra Mundial en 1945 para llevar a cabo esa llamada "restauración", nombrándola provincia de la República de China. Poco después comienza un periodo de fuerte represión que daría lugar al conocido "Terror Blanco" o "Masacre del 28 de febrero".

Es en ese mismo año de 1945 cuando comienza una nueva guerra civil en China entre el Kuomintang y el Partido Comunista Chino de Mao Zedong, la cual termina con la retirada del líder del KMT, Chiang Kai-Shek, tras la derrota, a la isla de Taiwán, atrayendo con él a más de un millón de chinos. Queda entonces dividida la República Popular China con el Partido Comunista y la República de China (Taiwán) con el Kuomintang.

Con la muerte de Chiang Kai-Shek en 1975, comenzó un proceso de democratización limitada en la isla por parte de su hijo, culminando en las elecciones del 2000, en las cuales el KMT fue derrotado por la oposición.

Con todo esto se puede comenzar a entender la situación política de Taiwán con respecto a China. Chiang Kai-Shek es considerado un traidor para la República Popular

<sup>2</sup> Dinastía imperial china gobernante entre 1368 y 1644. Descrita como una de las eras de mayor estabilidad social, destacó por sus conexiones comerciales con países como Somalia, España y Portugal.

<sup>3</sup> Última dinastía imperial china, que ocupó el poder desde 1644 hasta 1912. Durante ese periodo tuvieron lugar ciertos desastres y crisis en el gobierno, como es el caso de las Guerras del Opio.

de China y es por ello que el gobierno chino define Taiwán como una provincia rebelde que debe volver a ser parte del país. Sin embargo, gran parte de la población taiwanesa no está de acuerdo con esta afirmación ya que, aun no siendo una soberanía internacionalmente reconocida por la ONU<sup>4</sup>, se sienten independientes del territorio chino, reclamando así su identidad taiwanesa propia. De hecho, el partido Kuomintang en Taiwán defiende que la República de China es la “verdadera China”, reclamando con ello el territorio de la República Popular de China y Mongolia.

Con esta situación, no se puede obviar la tensión existente entre ambos gobiernos, temiéndose siempre desde Taiwán la llegada de una ola de represión desde Pekín, como la que sigue teniendo lugar desde 2019 en las manifestaciones de Hong Kong por la Ley de Extradición, la cual se sospechaba que era el comienzo de un proceso por parte del gobierno chino para llevar al territorio hongkonés a la pérdida de sus libertades conseguidas con la política de “un país, dos sistemas”. La población taiwanesa es consciente de estas crecientes tensiones, dando por hecho que la declaración formal de la independencia podría llevar a la isla a un enfrentamiento militar con el ejército de la República Popular de China, implicando la intervención de países que mantienen fuertes relaciones internacionales con ambos como Japón o Estados Unidos.



**Imagen 2.3. Personas manifestándose contra las políticas chinas.**

*Fuente: BBC, 2021.*

La actual presidenta de Taiwán desde 2016 es Tsai Ing-wen, líder del Partido Democrático Progresista, quien cree en la soberanía de Taiwán como país independiente y cuyo gobierno trabaja en las relaciones internacionales con otras potencias mundiales con el fin de conseguir mayores apoyos y reconocimiento.

## **2.3 CULTURA GASTRONOMICA: DE LAS TIENDAS 24H A LOS “NIGHT MARKET”.**

En Asia, según personas que tuve el gusto de conocer provenientes de países como Corea del Sur, Japón, Tailandia o Myanmar, la comida taiwanesa está considerada como una de las mejores y más sabrosas del continente. En este epígrafe se expondrán algunas curiosidades en torno a la gastronomía, como la ausencia de cocinas en las casas o las tiendas y los restaurantes 24 horas, además de mostrar algunos de los platos típicos y tan distintos de los de nuestra gastronomía, para conocimiento del lector.

<sup>4</sup> Taiwán no está reconocido como país por la ONU pero sí cuenta con el reconocimiento de 14 Estados Miembros, además de la Santa Sede.

Posiblemente, uno de los choques culturales a los que se enfrente el estudiante esté relacionado con algo tan básico como es la zona de la cocina. Si el estudiante decide buscar piso por cuenta propia de forma online, es común que los hogares no cuenten con una cocina como aquellas a las que estamos habituados. Debido a la facilidad para comprar comida gracias a la variedad y cantidad de restaurantes que hay, además de lo económico que ello resulta, no merece la pena gastar dinero en una gran compra o dedicar tiempo a cocinar para una persona en el día a día tan ajetreado de una ciudad como la capital del país. En dichas plataformas de búsqueda de pisos, de las cuales se expondrán más adelante algunas de las opciones disponibles en el apartado 3.2.2. denominado “Other options: where to find a shared flat”, es normal encontrar pisos sin cocina pero con una pequeña zona de microondas y gas portátil en el salón.

Con respecto a la oferta gastronómica, solo hay que darse un paseo por cualquier zona de Taipéi para estar rodeado de infinidad de restaurantes o puestos de comida para llevar o “take-away”. Una vez que el estudiante esté en la capital, simplemente recomiendo que no tenga miedo a entrar en alguno de esos locales o puestos callejeros. Según dicen en Taiwán, cuanto mayor es la cola de espera, más rica es la comida que venden. Es común que muchos de esos locales o puestos no cuenten con un menú en inglés, pero en muchas ocasiones los propios dueños intentan comunicarse con el cliente, tal vez preguntando qué les apetece o también enseñando los platos más típicos con tal de ayudar a la persona. En esos casos, también es muy útil Google Maps. Simplemente se debe buscar el restaurante según la ubicación y mirar las fotos o el menú, si estuviese disponible, señalando entonces la comida deseada. Son consejos que, desde mi experiencia, espero que resulten de ayuda para la vida diaria en el caso de que el estudiante no sepa comunicarse en chino.

Algunos de esos restaurantes, si están ubicados en zonas de mayor tránsito como las avenidas principales, zonas cercanas a centros médicos o discotecas, son 24 horas. Con ese mismo horario también son comunes las tiendas de conveniencia por todo el país, siendo las más habituales Seven Eleven y Family Mart. Son tan habituales que es normal encontrar varias tiendas en una misma avenida, por lo que resulta extremadamente fácil comer en cualquier momento del día.



**Imagen 2.4. Entrada de un Seven Eleven en Taipéi.**

*Fuente: Taiwan News, 2021.*

Este tipo de tiendas 24 horas ofrece una amplia variedad de servicios, ya que dispone de snacks y bebidas, tarjetas de transporte y tarjetas SIM, cajeros, útiles de emergencia y diversidad de comida, tanto fría como caliente, al contar con microondas para calentarla y consumirla en el área de comedor disponible en prácticamente todas las tiendas. También venden café y té recién hecho y además cuentan con una zona habilitada de impresoras y fax. Por último, estas tiendas sirven como punto de recogida de paquetes. Solo sería necesario indicar la opción, normalmente disponible, de recoger en otro punto, junto con su correcta dirección y el nombre de la persona que lo recibe.





**Imagen 2.5. Sección de comidas preparadas.**

*Fuente: Taiwan News, 2020.*

Otro de los sitios estrella donde comer, además de ser lugares de encuentro, son los mercados nocturnos también conocidos por su traducción inglesa “night market”. Estos mercados siempre están situados en las proximidades de los templos ya que, históricamente, servían como zonas para reponer fuerzas tras los rezos. Los dos más famosos de Taipéi son el mercado de Shilin, el más grande y concurrido de Taipéi con más de 500 puestos, y el mercado de Raohe que, al ser una larga calle en doble sentido, resulta de gran facilidad para moverse por él. La mayoría de los puestos venden la comida para llevar, pero algunos de ellos cuentan con mesas para comer al momento.



**Imagen 2.6. Una de las entradas al Mercado Nocturno de Raohe.**

*Fuente: elaboración propia.*

En estos mercados, además de comida, también hay puestos muy variados donde comprar ropa, accesorios, utensilios del hogar, etcétera. Igualmente, no faltan las zonas con máquinas de ganchos y atracciones de juegos como se puede observar arriba en la imagen 2.6.

El precio varía según el local o el tipo de gastronomía que ofrezcan, pero bien se puede hacer un almuerzo o cena por menos de 5€. Es por ello por lo que resulta muy conveniente para los taiwaneses comprar algo de “take-away”, ya que es rápido y barato.

Para terminar con este epígrafe, se incluye abajo una lista con fotos propias realizadas durante mi estancia Erasmus en Taiwán de algunos de los platos más típicos de la gastronomía taiwanesa y su escritura en chino, para familiarizar así al lector con las cartas, pudiendo estos platos ser encontrados en cualquiera de los restaurantes y mercados anteriormente mencionados.



- 小籠包 - xiǎo lóng bāo: un tipo de empanadillas cocinadas al vapor en cestas de bambú. Suelen estar rellenas de carne y verduras, pero también son comunes con contenido vegetal o de marisco. Su característica principal es la sopa en su interior.
- 牛肉麵 - niúròu miàn: fideos con ternera. Posiblemente, el plato estrella de la gastronomía taiwanesa. Existen muchas variantes, pero todas incluyen el caldo de intenso sabor cocinado durante horas y grandes trozos de carne de ternera.
- 臭豆腐 - chòu dòufǔ: tofu appestoso. Famoso por su fuerte olor, es fácilmente reconocible en los mercados. Consiste en tofu fermentado frito en cubos, acompañado de una salsa dulce ligeramente picante. A pesar de su olor, su sabor es delicioso.
- 蚵仔麵線 - kézǎi miànxiàn: vermicelli de ostras, una sopa espesa de fideos muy finos y repleta de ostras pequeñas. El local más famoso de Taipéi se encuentra en la zona de Ximending.
- 鹹酥雞 - xián sū jī: literalmente “pollo crujiente salado”. Es fácil de encontrar en puestos callejeros por toda la ciudad, y destaca por su intenso sabor gracias a la mezcla de sal y pimienta con hojas de albahaca ligeramente fritas.
- 魯肉飯 - lǔròu fàn: arroz con cerdo picado. Como dice su nombre, un plato sencillo basado en carne picada estofada en salsa de soja y distintas especias. Muy común en los restaurantes 24 horas.
- 珍珠奶茶 - zhēnzhū nǎichá: té de burbujas, de origen taiwanés. Esta bebida, cada vez más popular internacionalmente, cuenta con infinidad de variantes pero todas tienen una base de té con o sin leche y bolas de tapioca. Un mismo local puede tener hasta más de 100 opciones de combinaciones posibles.
- 蛋撻 - dàntǎ: tartaletas de crema o “pastel de Belém”. Introducido gracias a la influencia portuguesa tanto en Taiwán como en Macao, son de gran popularidad en la isla, formando parte hasta del menú de algunas cadenas de restaurantes internacionales como KFC.



**Tabla 2.2. Definición de platos populares de la gastronomía taiwanesa y su aspecto.**

*Fuente: elaboración propia.*







## 2.4 UBICACIÓN EN ASIA: POSIBLES VIAJES A PAÍSES CERCANOS.

Además de los bellos paisajes y los enclaves turísticos de Taiwán, gracias a la ubicación geográfica de la isla, el estudiante tendrá la oportunidad de viajar a otros destinos asiáticos, siendo los más comunes entre los alumnos extranjeros en Taiwán las islas Filipinas, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Japón y Corea del Sur.

Son muchas las aerolíneas que ofrecen vuelos diarios y distintas ofertas a estos destinos. Desde webs comparadoras de precios de vuelos como Kayak, se puede seleccionar como destino la opción de “cualquier lugar”, mostrando así la web los destinos más baratos para la fecha escogida.

En la imagen 2.7. se muestran algunas de las opciones que ofrece dicha web eligiendo como opción de destino “cualquier lugar” y para una fecha sin determinar en el mes de octubre de 2021. Los precios encontrados son algo más elevados a lo ofertado durante mi estancia en 2019/2020 como consecuencia de la actual situación de COVID-19, contando dichos países con menos vuelos diarios y, por tanto, precios algo superiores. Por exponer un ejemplo, durante mi semestre en Taiwán había aerolíneas con vuelos de ida y vuelta a Filipinas por alrededor de 90€.

**Explora destinos**  
desde Taipéi

 <b>Ciudad de Cebú</b> Filipinas desde 176 € jue. 21 oct. - vie. 22 oct.	 <b>Nagoya</b> Japón desde 217 € vie. 15 oct. - dom. 17 oct.	 <b>Cantón</b> China desde 239 € vie. 29 oct. - dom. 31 oct.
 <b>Shenzhen</b> China desde 247 € vie. 15 oct. - mar. 19 oct.	 <b>Hong Kong</b> Hong Kong desde 254 € vie. 22 oct. - lun. 25 oct.	 <b>Busuanga</b> Filipinas desde 281 € dom. 10 oct. - jue. 14 oct.

**Imagen 2.7. Destinos ofertados en la web de vuelos.**

*Fuente: Kayak, 2021.*

Sin embargo, al ser el estudiante portador de un visado taiwanés, la entrada a China para hacer turismo está restringida. Esto es debido a las tensiones políticas entre ambos gobiernos, por lo que la entrada a China para estudiantes con visado taiwanés sólo está justificada para la realización de una escala durante algún viaje. Una posible opción si el estudiante realmente quiere visitar China sería realizar algún viaje a otro destino, como por ejemplo Japón, escogiendo la opción con escala en Pekín durante un par de días. Antes de realizar el viaje, es aconsejable que el estudiante pida toda la información posible y necesaria para dicha escala en la Cámara de Comercio de España en Taipéi, ya que el control fronterizo puede ser estricto y, desde mi experiencia personal, los trabajadores pertinentes no suelen hablar bien inglés.

## **CAPITULO 3: TAIPEI ERASMUS GUIDE**

This chapter features the Erasmus guide and will cover the different points regarding the stay in Taipei during the exchange semester:

- Mobility arrangements and necessary documentation for the process.
- Accommodation offer for students in Taipei.
- Information about the different airlines available and arrival in Taiwan.
- Shih Chien University: what to expect from our new university in Asia.
- Finally, general recommendations.

### **3.1 MOBILITY ARRANGEMENTS.**

In our particular situation, the University of Seville usually announces the beneficiary students of the mobility scholarships around the month of March. Once we have obtained our place as a grantee, we can start to take the first steps of our mobility agreement.

It is a process for which I recommend to approach it calmly due to the possible difficulties or misunderstandings that can be caused by the language or the time difference when having a conversation with the person in charge of the mobility at the host university.

It is also essential for the student to have a proactive attitude and to be aware of possible information meetings organized by the home university, as well as to be aware of the deadlines for the submission of all documents, as for example the medical reports or the visa application.

The following section opens the guide with the first steps to undertake the process of our mobility agreement with all the necessary information for the student to start his new adventure with total guarantee, all based on personal experience as an Erasmus student and with the information received from the two universities involved, the University of Seville and the Shih Chien University.

#### **3.1.1 BEFORE MOBILITY.**

If the student has not already searched for information about the city or university of destination, it is time to start doing so. Shih Chien University has an "International Affairs" section on their website (<http://www.uscoa.usc.edu.tw/en/home/>) where you can find all the relevant information about the different programmes they offer, the subjects they teach and life on campus.

Regarding the agreement, students should consider three general sections of it before leaving: the academic part, the financial aspects, and the visa and travel insurance.

First, at our home university we will have to engage in different processes to start the agreement. Before anything else, I recommend the student to make sure that there is a connection between our university and the host university. In my case, as the very first student of Tourism to be granted this destination, this connection had not been made before and it was me personally who contacted the departments both in origin and destination to become informed about the situation, seeing that I had not received any information about my Erasmus so far when my classmates with destinations in other usual cities had, so the process could be delayed a little bit more than usual. This does not mean that it will happen again, but I recommend checking this connection to ensure a smooth process.

Once we have checked that both universities have no problems regarding this aspect, we can proceed to obtain the translation of our academic transcript, which is done through the "International Centre" of our university, in this case the University of Seville. This can be done by email by downloading your transcript from SEVIUS and sending it as a PDF file to [traduccionexpedientes@us.es](mailto:traduccionexpedientes@us.es) with the required language and the reason for the translation. We will receive a copy a few days later, as well as the possibility to get the original at the International Centre.

The International Centre will also send the student the Application Form, a real document for the academic year 2019/2020 added in the Appendix number 2 for possible consultation, which the applicant must fill in with personal information and other questions such as the chosen accommodation. In this Application Form, they ask for other necessary documents: a copy of the Bio Page of our passport, our CV in English and our academic transcript in English, as well as three passport-size photos. All these documents must be completed and sent to the International Centre as soon as possible since they are responsible for sending the application documents to the host university. Once they are sent, the student must wait for the confirmation email from the Shih Chien University coordinator.

As far as academic matters are concerned, it is necessary to know which subjects are taught at the host university and which ones will be chosen for equivalence at the home university. To do so, students can access the list from the "International Affairs" website, but an updated list for the next academic year will be sent by the SCU mobility coordinator through an email titled "Course Pre-selection". This email is usually sent between the end of May and the beginning of June, with all the subjects taught in English available for foreign students along with their possible timetable, so that students can organise their schedule and choose the subjects that best suit them. As evidence of this, the Appendix 3 shows the list of subjects available for foreign students during the academic year of 2019/2020, with their respective possible timetables and corresponding credits.

In the same email, the coordinator attaches an online form in which the student must fill in their personal information and the subjects they would like to take. This form must be completed within one week. In addition, in this email we have all the information available to contact the mobility coordinator in Taipei, Ian Wong, in case of having any doubts about the subjects.

For a stay of six months, the maximum available in the agreement between both institutions, it is necessary to complete a total of 30 ECTS credits, according to the European Credit Transfer System, which is equivalent to one semester. In Appendix 3 regarding the subjects, we can see that two ECTS credits are equivalent to one credit at SCU. Thus, our study agreement would be complete with five subjects. In the case of taking subjects at the host university that are not validated at our home university, there is the possibility of choosing free configuration credits at the time of registration, making it possible to add some credits for these subjects.

To clarify the Learning Agreement, the Appendix 4 shows an actual agreement for the academic year 2019/2020 between the University of Seville and Shih Chien University. This appendix shows the correspondence between the subjects, for example, Management Accounting at the University of Seville and Managerial Accounting at Shih Chien University. Another issue concerning the subjects is that, although the list of courses offered is divided into Bachelor or Master Courses, the student can take a Master course if the coordinator of Shih Chien University gives the approval concerning the capacity of the course. This is the case of Marketing Research and Communication, which I validated at my university for the elective Marketing Research. This was checked and approved by both institutions, since in the case of a small group, the student would not be able to take a subject established for a master's degree.

Once the subjects have been chosen, the Vice-Dean of Students and Mobility must be contacted to approve the chosen subjects and the validations. It is possible that the Vice-Dean may ask for the syllabi of the subjects chosen at SCU if there is no visible connection in the name, in which case Ian Wong will provide such syllabi. Once the Learning Agreement is closed, the Vice-Dean will send a signed and stamped copy of the document to the student by email. This document must be signed by the coordinator at SCU at the end of our stay and delivered to the International Centre on our return in order to certify the fulfilment of these subjects.

There is the possibility that, once in Taipei, there may be changes in some timetables. In case of any impossibility to take some of the subjects, the student must contact the Vice-Dean of Mobility of the US and make the respective changes in the Learning Agreement as soon as possible.

Once the documents related to the academic part have been completed and sent, the SCU mobility coordinator contacts the student by e-mail to inform that he/she has been formally accepted as an exchange student. In this email, he attaches the medical certificates needed to apply for the visa, a document with the recommended dates for the arrival of the students on campus and the days of enrolment and orientation and welcome event. In addition, Ian Wong attaches a couple of information files about transport to get to Taipei from the airport and a guide with pictures of how to get to Shih Chien University. If the student has chosen the residence as accommodation, he or she must fill in the online questionnaire about "Accommodation" and send it before the deadline indicated in the email.

Finally, a QR image is included in the email to allow students to join the Line<sup>5</sup> group where the students can get to know each other before their arrival, as well as being a direct communication channel with the mobility coordinators.

As for the second aspect mentioned above, the financial aspect, it refers to the scholarship that the student will receive as financial support for the stay. The student must be aware that this funding is an aid and that it will not fully finance the Erasmus, so it is highly recommended to organise the budget available for the stay. This grant, for a six-month stay in Asia, can be up to 2000€, the equivalent to 330€ per month, and is managed by the International Centre of the University of Seville.

This funding will be provided in two payments, 80% at the beginning of the Erasmus period and the rest on the student's return after verifying the stay at the host university and the passing of the subjects taken there.

There is also the possibility of applying for scholarships that are not related to the university, such as the "Becas Santander", which can only be applied by Erasmus+ beneficiaries in Spain. To find out which universities are participating in the programme, one can consult the terms and conditions on their website [www.becas-santander.com](http://www.becas-santander.com) and register there. According to the website, for the 2021/2022 academic year, this organisation offers 152 scholarships of 2000€ for students with socio-economic needs, the best academic record and/or a disability of 33%, and 2000 scholarships of 500€ (Banco Santander, 2020).

Another requirement of Shih Chien University is that the scholarship beneficiary must apply for a six-month visa. It is possible to stay in the country for a maximum of three months without a visa and then renew for another three months by paying a fee at the Spanish Consular Section in Taipei or re-entering the country after a trip, but the university asks for the visa as a requirement in order to avoid possible difficulties for the

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<sup>5</sup> Line is a mobile messenger App similar to WhatsApp used in Taiwan. It is very popular due to the fact that it is not necessary to have the phone number to add contacts, but instead the username or scan the QR code on the profile. It also has multiple options such as online shops or payments.



student at Asian airports. A real example of the visa application can be found in Appendix number 6. This document must be read carefully and answered truthfully since, as it is an official document, the applicant may lose his or her right to obtain entry into the country.

In addition to the visa, the last requirement of the host university is the medical certificate. For this, it is recommended to first go to the International Vaccination Centre where the student must become informed about the country of destination and possible alternative trips in order to receive a report on the necessary vaccinations. This report is necessary so that the family doctor can then proceed with the administration of the vaccinations, as well as completing the necessary checks and signing the documents. An example of this certificate is shown in Appendix 5, which had to be submitted on the day of enrolment at Shih Chien University.

To finish this section, the student must upload the documents to the Virtual Secretariat of the University of Seville in order to officially validate them in our virtual profile. This is where we must include the means of transport, the duration of the stay and proof of travel, bank details and the study agreement, as well as the repatriation insurance, which will be later described in section 3.5. Once everything is completed, the financial agreement will be accepted and the process of payment will begin.

As a hint for the student, there are hardly any formalities to be carried out during the stay, but the University of Seville, in the document of frequently asked questions about the mobility programme, refers to the need to "respect the rules, uses and customs of the university and country of destination. In case of non-compliance, the student will be the only subject responsible for his/her actions and will be accountable to the competent authorities." (Universidad de Sevilla, 2021)

### **3.1.2 AFTER MOBILITY.**

It is essential to be aware that all the necessary documents should have been signed and stamped before returning since having to ask for them again once in Spain could delay the closure of the mobility.

In the last days at Shih Chien, international students will be given a list of tasks to do before the end of the semester, such as cancelling the student card, confirming that there are no outstanding debts with the library and going through the necessary departments for each student to get their grades duly signed and stamped. It is at this point that the student must also ask for the documents referring to the university of origin, such as the Learning Agreement, to be signed and stamped.

In addition to the Learning Agreement signed by the three parties, on return the student must also submit a certificate of stay from the host university signed and stamped by the mobility coordinator.

These documents, according to the University of Seville, must be submitted to the International Mobility Office "within fifteen calendar days from the date of return of the stay, and in any case before 30th September." (Universidad de Sevilla, 2021)

### **3.2 ACCOMMODATION.**

Finding accommodation can be one of the biggest concerns for exchange students, especially in an Asian country with the possible language and cultural barriers that may arise. Although the easiest and most convenient option is to choose the student dormitory offered by Shih Chien on the campus outskirts, there is also the option of renting shared or private rooms in the city centre. Therefore, this section will describe some of these options which are available to students.

### 3.2.1 STUDENT RESIDENCE PROPOSED BY SCU.

As already mentioned in the introductory part of this section, choosing a student residence may be the easiest option, but all relevant aspects must be considered before making a decision in this regard.

To begin with, concerning the location, it is situated in the north of the city in the Neihu District, one of the most expensive and exclusive neighbourhoods in Taipei. We can look at the map to get an idea of the exact location of the university with respect to the campus. It is about two and a half kilometres away on foot, which takes about half an hour, or 20 minutes by public transport, taking the subway from Xihu Station to Dazhi (Wenhu Line in brown) or the bus.



**Image 3.1. Map of Neihu District.**

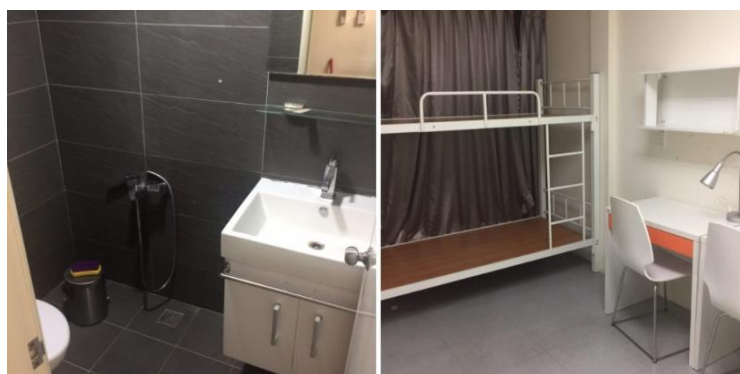
*Source: Google Maps.*

The area, as already said, is one of the most expensive and exclusive in Taipei. There are also countless restaurants and cafés around the area, as well as a 24-hour Carrefour supermarket and grocery stores.



**Image 3.2. Exterior view of the off-campus student residence.**

*Source: Google Maps.*



**Image 3.3. Bathroom and shared bedroom.**

*Source: HOORAYTAIWAN, 2018.*

As for the rooms, they are divided into male and female, and usually by nationality: European and American students on one side, and Asian students on the other side. We understand this division is made in order to avoid possible cultural conflicts in terms of daily habits. There are two types of room, two-person or four-person with a price of 35000 NTD or 27000 NTD respectively, and both with 500 NTD deposit. The actual Accommodation Application Form for the 2019/2020 academic year is shown in Appendix 7 including all the relevant information. It is also advisable to consider possible changes in prices for the following courses. In the table below are all the various prices mentioned in that appendix and their conversion to Euro.

	<b>NEW TAIWAN DOLLAR</b>	<b>EURO</b>
<b>Room of 2</b>	35000	≈ 1030
<b>Room of 4</b>	27000	≈ 800
<b>Deposit</b>	500	≈ 15
<b>Loss of keys</b>	50/each	≈ 1'5
<b>Loss of magnetic or air conditioning card; dirty room when leaving</b>	150/each	≈ 4'5

**Table 3.1. Residence prices in New Taiwan Dollar and Euros.**

*Source: Own elaboration based on Accommodation Application Form.*

Each student is assigned a desk, closet, bed and internet access. All rooms are equipped with fans and lamps. Upon arrival, for hygienic reasons, there are no mattresses, but the student is offered several affordable options to purchase both mattresses and bedding.

As it is usual in student residences, there is no kitchen but there is an area with microwaves and refrigerators. Lack of kitchen facilities in housing is not really a problem in Taiwan due to the easy availability of food at convenience stores or the huge variety of restaurants with very cheap prices. This is more of a cultural aspect which was already explained in more detail in section 2.3.

All floors have access to public bathrooms and toilets, laundry room and coin-operated washing machines and dryers. There are two common areas on the second and seventh floors. In addition, both the entrance to the building and the entrances to the male and female areas are monitored throughout the day.



To complete the application in the case of choosing the student residence, as mentioned in section 3.1.1. "BEFORE MOBILITY", the student must fill in the form sent by email and then send the completed "Accommodation Application Form" with all the details to the Mobility Coordinator in Shih Chien.

### 3.2.2 OTHER OPTIONS: WHERE TO FIND A SHARED FLAT.

In my personal case, I preferred to look for accommodation somewhere closer to the city centre, even if it would take me longer to find it. There are many Facebook groups where students from all over the world post personal information, period of stay and budget, but you can also read comments from landlords looking for tenants for their flats for a certain period. It is important to keep the messages short and as informative as possible. Even if the student leaves messages in these groups, I recommend having a proactive attitude and contacting some of the landlords on that page.

In addition to Facebook groups, there are pages which specialise in acting as intermediaries between foreign students and landlords, or companies that are engaged in the rental of flats for young people. I chose the last option, staying in one of the flats of Borderless House.

Borderless House is a company with shared flats for people aged between 18 and 30 in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. In all their flats you can choose between a private or shared room, and all have a kitchen, bathrooms which they divide into "wet floor"<sup>6</sup> or "dry bathroom" and spacious common areas with personal lockers and personalised shelves where to store personal supplies. In addition, they organise events and excursions all the time, and promote interaction and exchange of cultures at home as well, as they have a rule that 50% of the tenants must be Taiwanese and the other 50% from any other part of the world. That is why I chose this option, because of the multiculturalism and social integration as well as the security of having a signed rental contract.

Prices with Borderless House range from 6700 to 15000 NTD, which is equivalent to 200 to 450 euros, depending on the capacity of the rooms: you can choose private or shared rooms for two, three, four or up to six people.



**Image 3.4. Living room.**



**Image 3.5. Shared bedroom.**

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<sup>6</sup> Bathroom with wet floor has no shower partition, so the whole floor gets wet. This type of bathroom is very common in most Asian countries.



**Image 3.6. Kitchen.**



**Image 3.7. Wet bathroom.**

*Source: Borderless House, 2019.*

As for bed linen, BH staff give the option of having bed linen on arrival for a small fee in the first contract month. In case they don't have bed linen available at that moment to offer to the new tenants, as it was my case, or the newcomer simply prefers to buy it personally, there are several IKEA and Carrefour stores around the city, as well as small shops in the neighbourhoods, for which I recommend to bring written measurements in case the shop owners cannot speak English, as these kind of businesses are usually run by elderly people.

Another option similar to Borderless House is Banana Co-Living, also with several flats around Taipei with prices from 10000 to 22000 NTD, which correspond to prices between 295 and 650 euros.



**Image 3.7. Shared bedroom.**



**Image 3.8. Kitchen.**

*Source: Banana CoLiving, 2021.*

### **3.3 HOW TO GET TO TAIPEI.**

First, one has to get to Taiwan. To go to Taipei, the student should look for flights to Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport (TPE), according to the *Taoyuan International Airport* (2021) own website, "the busiest and largest airport of Taiwan" located about 40 kilometres from Taipei.

International flights from Spain to Asia usually depart from Madrid-Barajas Adolfo Suárez Airport and, depending on the airline, most of them have only one stopover. The most common airlines are, from lowest to highest price, Air China with return flights from 500€ with a stopover in Beijing, KLM for about 700€ round trip and a stopover in Amsterdam, Turkish Airlines for around 700€ round trip with a stopover in Istanbul and Cathay Pacific for about 800€ round trip with a stopover in Hong Kong. It is possible to find flights with two stopovers for slightly less, but with these options and such a long flight ahead, it is not worth spending so many hours at airports.

Regarding the luggage, for a semester living abroad I had enough with one large checked-in suitcase and two items of hand luggage. Considering Taiwan's tropical climate with hot, rainy summers and mild winters, there is no need for a large amount of warm clothing. I recommend light and comfortable clothing and a minimum of jumpers and coats for colder days or for possible trips to other countries during the winter months.

In all the aforementioned companies included in the price are a large checked luggage item and a couple of carry-on luggage items in cabin, and the weight of these bags depends on the company. Organising the weight of the luggage is very important to avoid overcharging for baggage excess.

In one of the hand luggage bags, it is recommended to carry the most important documents to pass through the immigration post both in stopovers and on arrival in Taiwan: the national identity card, the valid passport which will prevent any inconvenience at these posts if you have processed the visa, and the letter of admission to our university in Taipei. The processing of the visa before departure is highly recommended as previously mentioned because it is very common that in stopovers such as Beijing, or in other Asian airports if we make any other trip, they will ask you about the reason for the trip and the duration, and sometimes the workers in those stands do not speak English very well, so having the visa with all that information will surely help in this kind of situation.

Before arriving at the destination, it is important to find out about possible restrictions in Taiwan, such as the current ban on the introduction of meat in order to prevent the possible spread of African swine fever, for which the fine can be up to one million NTD, the equivalent of 29400 euros.



**Image 3.9. Meat products prohibition sign at the airport.**

*Source: Taoyuan International Airport, 2021.*

Once in Taiwan, the first thing we should do is to change some money, buy a data card if needed and also a multi-purpose card or "Easy Card" that will make it easier to pay for the transport. Both Easy Card top-up and vending machines are available in a multitude of languages, with Spanish being on the list of available languages. In the case of internet card stands, it is recommended to check the opening hours to confirm that they will be open on arrival.



**Image 3.10. EasyCard sales and top-up machine.**

*Source: Taipei Travel Geek, 2021.*

The airport, despite the distance, is very well connected to the capital and there are three different transport options to choose from. To get to Taipei, the best option is the Airport MRT. There are two lines into the city, but the fastest is the purple or "express train", which takes only 35 minutes to reach Taipei Main Station and costs 160 NTD, about 4'70 €. The MRT is open from six in the morning until midnight, so if you arrive earlier or later, other options are still available.

The second and cheapest mode of transport is the Shuttle Bus. There are three lines that go to Taipei: number 1960 to Xinyi District, the Taipei 101 area, or numbers 1961 and 1819, the second being the 24-hour line. Shuttle bus fares range from 90-125 NTD, the equivalent of about 3-4 euros, and it takes about an hour to reach the city, with some stops made along the way.

The last option is by taxi, which is the easiest but most expensive way. The journey to the centre of Taipei takes about 50 minutes and costs around 1200 NTD, about 35 €. For this option it is recommended to have the address written in Chinese as Taiwanese taxi drivers rarely speak English or their command of it is usually not very good. And be prepared for the experience, Taiwanese taxi drivers tend to drive very fast.

Whichever means of transport is chosen, it is best to go to Taipei Main Station, as from there it is possible to go to any part of the city thanks to the extensive transport network that covers Taipei both by MRT and bus.

### **3.4 AT SHIH CHIEN UNIVERSITY.**

Due to the distance from the country of destination, I recommend arriving in Taipei a few days before the start of the semester in order to get used to the time change and become familiar with the area, which is very different from what we are used to in Spain.

Shih Chien is a private university with two campuses in Taiwan: the one covered in this guide is located in Taipei whereas the other lies in Kaohsiung City in southern Taiwan. It currently offers a wide range of bachelor's and master's degrees in their College of Human Ecology, the College of Design and the College of Management, and it is considered the best design university in Taiwan.





**Image 3.11. Main entrance of Shih Chien University.**

*Source: Shih Chien University, 2021.*

Once the student has settled into their new accommodation and gets to know the area a little, the day of registration at Shih Chien University finally arrives. To get to the campus, according to the official website of *Shih Chien University (2021)*, it is possible to do so by MRT taking the Wenshan-Neihu Line, the brown one, to Dazhi Station and walk about 7 minutes, or by bus taking some of the lines mentioned later to BeiAn Road and walk about 7 minutes: Bus 21, 28, 33, 42, 72, 208, 222, 247, 256, 267, 287, 287, 645, 646, 902, Red 2, Red 3, Blue 26, Brown13, Brown16.

A few days before, the mobility coordinators send a message to the Line group with the timetable for registration according to the day of preference chosen in the form to fill in mentioned in the section “Before Mobility”. On the same day, the orientation and campus tour will also take place, where each student will be given an envelope with their name and the necessary information papers for that day. The shifts are organised in such a way that the groups are made up of only a few students so that the attention during the orientation is more personal, and it is possible to get to know the first classmates better. For registration, students are strongly recommended to bring their own laptops. This is very important as they will explain how to access the website and complete the registration process.

During the orientation tour, students will be asked to pay the money corresponding to the choices of student residence and insurance. In addition, information will be given about the first excursion of the semester for exchange students, organised by the volunteers of the mobility department of Shih Chien. If the student chooses to go on this excursion, he or she will also have to pay the fee at that moment. For the first semester of 2019-2020, the excursion had several stops: Baishawan Beach, where there are held activities and games among students and then lunch, Yehliu Geopark and Jiufen Old Street. Personally, I strongly advise the student to sign up for this excursion, as it serves as a first contact with the other exchange students as well as the Taiwanese students who are volunteering that day, and the places visited are really beautiful. In addition, having Taiwanese people in the group helps to get to know some of the local customs and typical dishes during the excursion.

On the same day, during registration, Shih Chien University gives the option to buy a six-month or one-year internet data card with a special student discount. The price of the cards varies according to the company chosen and the months desired, but all options offer unlimited data. This is announced weeks before the students' arrival in Taiwan so that they are aware of the discount on that day.

If the student has chosen the residence as accommodation, they are guided to the residence at the last time slot of the day. Once there, they are shown around the building and proceed to the purchase of mattresses and bed linen. If they have not chosen the student residence, the coordinators say goodbye to the rest of the students and the registration day is over.

At the end of the registration day, one becomes an official student of Shih Chien University and is provided with a student "Easy Card", already mentioned above and which will be explained in more detail later in the "general recommendations" chapter. Once the registration process has been completed, I recommend that students should take advantage of the group organised for the Campus Tour and propose a plan to get to know the new university area, which offers a multitude of restaurants and cafés.

### 3.4.1 FACILITIES AT SCU.

Within the limits of Shih Chien campus there are a whole array of services for the daily life of the students. Appendix 8 displays a map given to the exchange students on arrival with the buildings and the various service areas housed in each of them.

The main entrance is in building A, with two other side entrances also available through building H, next to the Starbucks coffee shop, and building G. There are two on-campus residences, but their rooms are kept for local or long-term students.

One of the most frequently used areas is the N building, which includes the main hall where the orientation takes place, the classrooms for Chinese courses and the library. To enter the library it is necessary to have a student card, the so-called "Easy Card", as the entrance is controlled by a scanner. Once inside, there are large study areas, a multitude of shelves full of books, a computer area in the basement and rooms for teamwork, which must be requested by the hour in advance.



**Image 3.12. "N" Building.**



**Image 3.13. Library.**

*Source: CYKUO, 2012.*

As a Shih Chien student one also has access to all the sports facilities: a gymnasium equipped with exercise machines, basketball, volleyball and badminton courts, all in building M, plus an athletics track surrounding the building. Behind the bookshop, there are tennis courts and a swimming pool, access to which also requires an identity card.

In building H, where the side entrance is located, there is a Starbucks, an internationally known beverage company, and a "Seven Eleven". These convenience stores are very popular all over Taiwan, where you can find a multitude of drinks and food, as well as ready-made meals or even the possibility to prepare them yourself in the microwave. In addition, as a student of Shih Chien, customers can get a discount at this Seven Eleven by paying with their student card. On the other side of the building is the "Eslite Bookstore", where one can find books and school supplies. On the first floor is the university copy shop and the cafeteria with different food stalls at very affordable prices.

At the exit of the same building towards the lawn, there are different stalls depending on the day of the week. During my stay there, on Tuesdays there was an older couple selling

homemade food of rice and vegetables with a choice of pork, chicken or fish for less than 2 euros; on Wednesdays, a stall selling electronic equipment such as chargers or headphones; on Thursdays, a small stall selling Mister Donuts, a Japanese donut company that is very popular in Taiwan. In addition, one day a week was dedicated to a flea market with stalls selling clothes, jewellery and other products, some of them set up by Art and Design students from Shih Chien.

It is in the same area where, at the beginning of the semester, the university student clubs are located to inform about their activities and encourage new students to sign up. There are many options: music groups, study groups, dance groups, language groups, sports groups, etc. Normally, foreign students are given a list of available clubs on arrival so that they can go to the one they are most interested in that day and ask for information. This is a good way to introduce oneself into student life at an Asian university and get to know both foreign and Taiwanese fellow students.

### **3.5 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**

This chapter will explain in depth some of the concepts mentioned in the guide and which are very useful for everyday life in Taipei. This is the case of the necessary vaccines, the frequently mentioned "Easy Card" and payment methods or the public transport in the city.

#### **3.5.1 HEALTH AND WELLBEING: VACCINES.**

As explained in the section "BEFORE MOBILITY", the student must first go to the International Vaccination Centre to ask for the necessary vaccinations. Once there, they ask the future traveller which countries the student plans to travel to in order to prescribe these vaccinations. To enter Taiwan, they suggest making sure that you have the MMR, the vaccine against mumps, measles and rubella better known as "triple virica", as well as prescribing Hepatitis A. This vaccine is administered in two vaccinations six months apart. If you don't have that time between inoculations, as was my case, the first is given before leaving and the second when returning after six months.

In the case of adding other countries as possible travel destinations, the doctor would recommend the inoculation of other vaccines which are common in some of these countries, such as the Yellow Fever vaccine or the Japanese Encephalitis vaccine for remote locations in Japan.

In addition to vaccines, due to the country of destination, the doctor strongly recommended the use of mosquito repellent containing DEET  $\geq 50\%$ . From my personal experience, and also being allergic to insect bites, I would warn students to strictly follow this advice, especially if travelling to other towns further away from the big cities and particularly to the south of Taiwan.

Finally, as a reminder, water in Taiwan is not safe to drink. The International Vaccination Centre emphasises this point because of the difference with Spain. If you have an upset stomach, the doctor recommends taking tablets such as Salvacoline. It is better to bring medicines from Spain, even in small quantities, in case of any discomfort during the first days in Taiwan.

#### **3.5.2 TRAVEL INSURANCE.**

As already mentioned in the epigraph "BEFORE MOBILITY", all students in possession of a mobility scholarship are under the obligation to carry a travel medical insurance that covers them during their stay since, given that our destination is a non-EU country, the European Health Insurance Card is not useful. Furthermore, according to the information

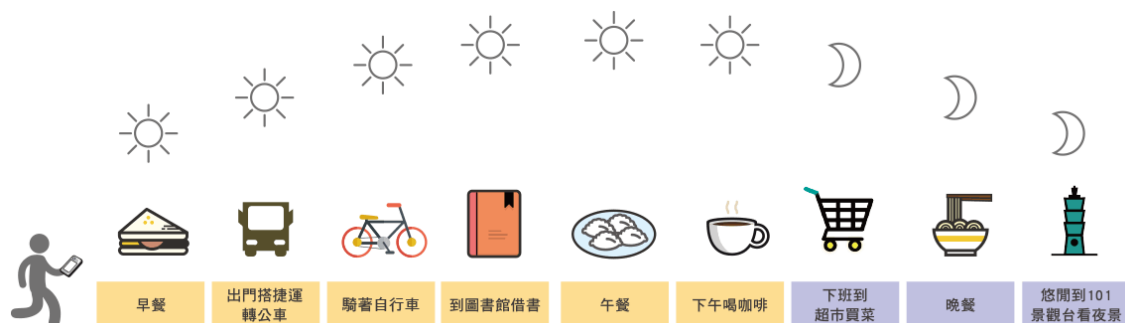
provided by the International Centre, students must have repatriation cover in addition to the medical insurance. It is on the same website of the International Centre where students can find some insurance offers recommended by the University of Seville in case they do not know which one to opt for.

Once the student has found the appropriate insurance, he or she must upload the details to his or her SEVIUS profile, as with the other details of the trip before leaving, so that the International Centre can approve it.

In case of arriving in Taiwan without a private insurance, during the orientation day Shih Chien offers a private insurance to foreign students, but this insurance does not cover motorbike accidents due to the large number of accidents that take place every year in the country, as it is the main means of transport in cities. Coming from Spain, and specifically from the University of Seville, it is difficult to find oneself in this particular situation, as it is compulsory to have the travel insurance registered in the SEVIUS during the preparation period for the International Centre in order to be able to accept the mobility agreement.

### 3.5.3 PAYMENT METHODS: EASY CARD AND LINEPAY.

"Easy Card" has been mentioned several times throughout this guide. It is a multi-purpose contactless card which, according to the official EasyCard website, is looking forward to the day when people in Taiwan will be able to use their EasyCards from day to night: the room access card, taking MRT, riding a public bike, buying drinks and snacks at vending machines, lunch or dinner payment, borrowing books from libraries, shopping in the supermarket or convenience stores, travelling, visiting the tourist attractions, shopping on the Internet, paying utility bills, and so on.



**Image 3.14. Possible uses of EasyCard throughout the day.**

*Source: Easy Card Corporation, 2021.*

Thus, the use of EasyCard makes it very easy to pay for absolutely everything. This card can be purchased at the airport, at convenience stores and at some stations which have vending machines such as Taipei Main Station, and the price is usually around 100 NTD, about 3 euros. Students who are over 12 and have a valid student status recognized by the Ministry of Education, according to the official website of *Easy Card Corporation* (2021), have the option of a student card, and can get discounts on some services. Visually, you can tell whether a card is an adult (情趣) or student (学生) card by looking at the back.





Image 3.15. Adult EasyCard.

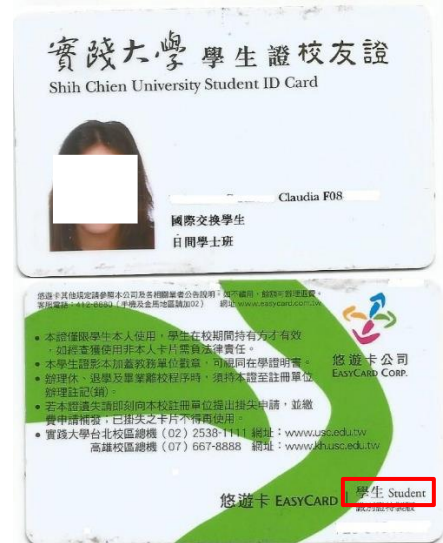


Image 3.16. Student EasyCard.

Source: own elaboration.

It is possible to refund the card before coming back to Spain, or simply for wanting to return it in the case of having more than one after obtaining the student card, by getting a refund at one of the sales stands already mentioned. Finally, regarding its use, EasyCard can be used all over the country, facilitating the use of public transport in any city across Taiwan.

Another commonly used payment method is LinePay through the Line mobile application. In addition to messaging, this APP offers a wide range of services, one of them being the possibility to make payments. To do this, the Line profile has to be connected to the chosen bank account, preferably an online bank account, which will be covered in the next epigraph. Once synchronised, every time the user wants to pay in a shop, he or she must enter the LinePay profile and the application will create a QR code for that specific purchase, as the codes created expire after a few minutes. It is the shop assistant who scans the code at the payment time, or it is the customer who passes the mobile phone camera over the establishment's QR code, which facilitates direct payment.



Image 3.17. Payment via Line.

Source: LINE CORPORATION, 2018.

### 3.5.4 SPANISH CREDIT CARDS, DO THEY WORK?

This is a point on which doubts will surely arise before leaving. In my case, before going to Taiwan, I could not find any reliable information about whether my credit card would be useful in Taiwan, since I only got information about the usual fees charged abroad and the possibility that they might not work "outside Spain". This could vary depending on the bank and the destination, so I recommend that students should ask at their local branch in order to clarify any doubts from there.

Whether they are valid or not, I recommend creating an international online account. This is possible with mobile applications such as Bnext or Revolut, Spanish and English neobanks<sup>7</sup>. Creating an account is easy, all one has to do is download the app on the mobile phone, create an account and ask for a physical card, which is sent to the address provided. Once the card arrives, link the app to a bank account to easily transfer the money to the online account. These cards can be used internationally, and the websites provide information on the banks where there is no commission on withdrawing money, the different commissions depending on their use and other useful information.

From my experience with Revolut, with the basic plan I could withdraw up to 200 euros per month without commissions and unlimited payments directly with the card. The technical support is fast and fluent in case of any doubt or problem.

### 3.5.5 MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN TAIPEI.

Like any capital city, Taipei is well connected by public transport. It has an extensive underground network, as well as numerous bus lines to get anywhere in the city and out of town.

The metro, known as the MRT, has five complete lines. Part of the sixth, a circular line called line "Y" still under construction, opened in early 2020. In order to familiarise oneself with these routes, a map of the Taipei Rapid Transit is attached in Appendix 9. The MRT starts running at six in the morning until midnight. Regarding tickets, there are different fares: single tickets, 24-hour Metro Pass, group tickets... But considering that this guide is focused on students, it is best to get the EasyCard, which also gives users a 20% discount. The public announcements are always made in Mandarin, Taiwanese, Hakka and English, as well as the information provided on the signs. In addition, with a Taiwanese mobile phone number, users have free Wi-Fi at all stations.

A special thing about the metro in Taipei is that all the lines have their own melody that sounds in the station as an alert when the metro arrives. In addition, every station has a personalised stamp with the drawing of the station, so there are people who try to collect all the stamps in a notebook. These stamps are also available at monuments and tourist attractions in the city. It is a fun way to encourage people to visit more places in the city.

Almost all metro stations have connections to several bus lines in the area. This is the best option if travellers want to see the city on the go, as the metro has only a few elevated sections. At bus stops, the line names are in Chinese and pinyin. The quickest way to find out which bus to take is by using Google Maps, as the maps at bus stops can be confusing. This method usually works well and it is also possible to see the location of the bus in real time. There are two ways to pay the fare: the first is with coins and must always be the right amount (15 NTD, around 0,45 cents) as the money is introduced in a box, not given to the driver as in Spain, so no change is given; the second is with the EasyCard, swiping the card both at the entrance and at the exit. Finally, as a curiosity, Taiwanese buses are famous for their high speed, so you will rarely be late.

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<sup>7</sup> A Neobank is an online access bank which does not have its own branches or ATMs.

Both metro and bus have seats reserved for the elderly, people with mobility difficulties or pregnant women, marked in different colours and with signs. I recommend not to use these seats as the Taiwanese people are very conscious about this and are very strict to respect these spaces.



**Image 3.18. Information poster on public transport.**

*Source: Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation, 2021.*

Finally, another very convenient and affordable means of transport are bicycles, known as "YouBike" or "UBike". To use them, the user must register at one of the stations near the bicycle stations and must have a Taiwanese telephone number and an EasyCard. Both these registration kiosks and the stations with the bikes available at any time can be consulted via the YouBike mobile app. Once registered, users simply swipe the EasyCard to unlock the bike. The price is 5 NTD for the first half hour, equivalent to 15 cents. When using the bicycles, it is important to be especially careful in the city due to the heavy traffic and the unfamiliarity with possible differences in road regulations.



**Image 3.19. YouBike station and kiosk.**

*Source: XinMedia, 2014.*



## CAPITULO 4: CONCLUSIÓN

El presente trabajo se ha completado alcanzando los objetivos principales establecidos a su comienzo, aportando así una guía completa para el estudiantado que la requiera sobre un destino asiático y su cultura probablemente desconocido para muchos, y el proceso a seguir tras obtener una plaza Erasmus para la ciudad de Taipéi. Además, la guía se complementa con documentos aportados desde mi propia experiencia como estudiante Erasmus durante el curso 2019/2020.

En virtud de los mencionados objetivos establecidos, se ha conseguido aportar información muy variada y relevante sobre la ciudad de Taipéi a la vez que aproximar al lector de esta guía a la historia de Taiwán, sus lenguas y su cultura en diversos ámbitos como, por ejemplo, el gastronómico. De igual modo, se ha pretendido arrojar luz sobre todo el proceso a seguir por los estudiantes seleccionados para la beca Erasmus, documentándolo todo lo posible con una serie de informes propios recopilados durante mi estancia en la Shih Chien University.

Como primera alumna de la Facultad de Turismo y Finanzas de la Universidad de Sevilla en obtener plaza para dicha universidad, fui consciente de cierta desorganización en algunos de los pasos a seguir debido a que no se disponía de experiencia previa en algunos de los procesos que habían de ser realizados con una universidad asiática. Es por ello que los epígrafes sobre “Mobility Arrangements” intentan cubrir de manera precisa y paso a paso todo el procedimiento seguido, para así poder evitar incertidumbres al próximo beneficiario de la beca. Sin embargo, durante la confección de este trabajo en el presente año 2021 he encontrado una mayor información disponible en la web de la Universidad de Sevilla en comparación con el año de mi programa Erasmus. Es por ello por lo que, entre la información paso a paso aportada en esta guía desde la experiencia de una estudiante y la nueva información disponible por las instituciones, esperamos que el próximo beneficiario de una plaza Erasmus para Taiwán pueda completar el proceso de inscripción y conseguir toda la documentación requerida de una manera fluida y sin trabas.

Asimismo, la guía se completa con un epígrafe sobre la historia, contada de manera resumida, de Taiwán y ciertos puntos culturales en el capítulo dos, con el fin de familiarizar al estudiante con su próximo destino. Pero es cierto que lo más recomendable es que el alumno acompañe esta guía con su búsqueda personal sobre el destino, ya que cierta información puede quedar desfasada al tratarse de un país en continuo cambio y avance, o simplemente por tener más conocimientos e información sobre su próximo destino durante un semestre.

De igual modo, en ese mismo capítulo se expone la actual problemática sobre las tensiones existentes entre los gobiernos de China y Taiwán. Aunque bien es cierto que el estudiante estará de paso por el país durante pocos meses, siempre es bueno conocer la situación del país en el que se va a residir y ser consciente de los problemas y situaciones a los que se enfrenta la población local, evitando caer en una posición distante y de desinterés.

Con todo esto, esperamos que el estudiante pueda conseguir su propósito de completar tanto la etapa previa a la estancia Erasmus como la misma sin ningún problema, y en el caso de que el lector de esta guía no sea beneficiario de dicha beca, alentar a que Taiwán se convierta en su preferencia para sus próximos estudios. Taiwán es un país lleno de cultura, simpatía y gentileza, el cual puede aportar conocimientos y experiencias muy útiles para el futuro laboral del estudiantado. Confío pues en que el alumno aproveche esos meses de estancia tanto como pude hacerlo yo, estando totalmente agradecida a la Universidad de Sevilla por ofrecerme tal oportunidad de poder vivir en primera persona esa magnífica y enriquecedora experiencia académica.



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## ANEXOS

- **ANEXO 1:** carta de admisión de Shih Chien University.



實踐大學

Shih Chien University

21<sup>st</sup> May, 2019

Dear Ms. Villasante Carmona Claudia,

Congratulations! We are very pleased to inform you that your admission as an **International Student of International Exchange Program** to Shih Chien University has been approved. The details of your program are listed below.

Program:	International Exchange Program
Study Program:	English Taught Program in International Business
Campus:	Taipei Campus
Program period:	9th September, 2019 – 13th January, 2020
Registration Date:	5th – 6th September, 2019
Orientation Date:	6th September, 2019 (Mandatory)
Class Commencement Date:	9th September, 2019
Class Completion Date:	13th January, 2020
Dormitory Close Date:	13th January, 2020

**Please note the following:**

- You have to apply a **proper visa** to study in Taiwan in advance.
- Upon your arrival in Taiwan, you may need to show the immigration officer certain documents. These may include: **a valid passport, a proper visa and the acceptance letter.**
- As a member of Shih Chien University, you are required to comply with the university regulations.
- Shih Chien University bears no responsibility in any way for any accident, loss or damage to you or property during your stay. Therefore, personal insurance and medical coverage are strongly recommended.

We look forward to welcoming you to Shih Chien University and hope you have an enjoyable and profitable time in Taiwan. If you have further questions, please contact the Coordinator of Exchange Program, Office of International Affairs, Ms. Annie Wu/ Mr. Ian Wong, via e-mail: [annie-wu@g2.usc.edu.tw](mailto:annie-wu@g2.usc.edu.tw)/[ianwong@g2.usc.edu.tw](mailto:ianwong@g2.usc.edu.tw), by phone: +886-2-25381111 ext.1163/1162

Sincerely,

Tony Kuo, Ph. D.  
Dean of Office of International Affairs  
Shih Chien University

[www.usc.edu.tw](http://www.usc.edu.tw)

台北校區 | 10462 台北市大直街70號  
70 Ta-Chin Street, Taipei 10462, Taiwan, R.O.C.  
Tel: (02) 2538 1111 Fax: (02) 2533 6293

高雄校區 | 84550 高雄市內門區大學路200號  
200 University Road, Neimen, Kaohsiung 84550, Taiwan, R.O.C.  
Tel: (07) 667 8888 Fax: (07) 667 9999

- **ANEXO 2:** ejemplo de Application Form para el curso 2019/2020 con la información necesaria a rellenar por el estudiante.



## Shih Chien University

### International Exchange Program Application Form

#### Incoming Short-Term Exchange Students

Please complete the following sections with clear print script in English.

Section 1. Personal and Contact Information			
Full Name in English		Gender	Attach photo 1 here
Family Name: <u>VILLASANTE CARMONA</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> Male	Attach photo 2 here
Given Names: <u>CLAUDIA</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	Attach photo 3 here Please attach 3 recent photos here (size 2"x2"). On the back of the photos, please write down your name and the name of your home university.
Date of Birth ____/____/____ (dd/mm/yy)		Passport Number	
Country of Birth <u>SPAIN</u>		Citizenship <u>SPANISH</u>	
Native Language(s) <u>SPANISH</u>	Other Languages Spoken <u>ENGLISH</u>	In possession of Taiwan Citizenship? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Telephone Area Code: _____ Tel: _____		Cell Phone Area Code: <u>+34</u> Tel: _____	
Fax Area Code: _____ Tel: _____		E-mail _____	
Mailing Address			
Number and Street Name: _____ City: _____			
State/Province: <u>SEVILLA</u> Postcode/Zip: _____ Country: <u>SPAIN</u>			

Section 2. Emergency Contact	
Full Name in English	
Family Name: _____	Given Names: _____
Relation with Applicant	Telephone Area Code: <u>+34</u> Tel: _____
Cell Phone Area Code: <u>+34</u> Tel: _____	E-mail _____
Mailing Address	
Number and Street Name: _____ City: _____	
State/Province: _____ Postcode/Zip: _____ Country: <u>SPAIN</u>	

Section 3. Home University Information	
Name of Home University UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLE	Level of Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Graduate
Name of Department TOURISM	Current Year of Study <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <sup>st</sup> year <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <sup>nd</sup> year <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <sup>rd</sup> year <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <sup>th</sup> year <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <sup>th</sup> year <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <sup>th</sup> year <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ (please specify)

Section 4. Application Details
Proposed Area of Study ENGLISH TAUGHT PROGRAM IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
Study Duration 6 MONTHS (FIRST SEMESTER)

Section 5. Accommodation
Do you wish to apply for the university accommodation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I would like to apply for the university accommodation. Accommodation application information will be provided to the students after admission to Shih Chien University is confirmed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, I will arrange my own accommodation.

Section 6. Home University Contact (For Home University Coordinator ONLY)	
Name of Coordinator Family Name: _____ Given Names: _____	Name of Office _____
Title _____	Telephone Area Code: _____ Tel: _____
Fax Area Code: _____ Tel: _____	E-mail _____
Signature of Coordinator _____	Date ____/____/____ (dd/mm/yy)

Section 7. Checklist of Required Documents/Materials (Please tick the items submitted)	
Item	Check
Application Form including 3 photos (photo size: 2"x2")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
One Copy of the Bio Page of the passport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
One Copy of Current Official Transcript (in English)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C.V.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Section 8. Applicant's Declaration

- I hereby declare that the information provided on this application is correct and complete.  
I understand that Shih Chien University reserves the right to withdraw any offer or cancel my enrolment at Shih Chien University. Should any statement in this application is proven to be false.
- In a case of emergency, I hereby grant Shih Chien University to contact the emergency contact on my behalf.
- I confirm that, if admitted to Shih Chien University, I will abide by all University Regulations.

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Date 17/05/19 (dd/mm/yy)

Please send the application form and the required documents and materials by post to:

Shih Chien University  
Office of International Affairs  
No. 70, Dazhi Street, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. 10462

- **ANEXO 3:** asignaturas disponibles tanto de grado como de máster para el primer cuatrimestre del curso 2019-2020 en SCU y sus posibles tramos horarios.



**Shih Chien University**  
**English Taught Program in International Business**  
**Courses List for 2019 Fall Semester**

**Bachelor Courses**

Code	Courses Title	Credits	Timetable
151300	College English (1)	2	Thu (1,2)
151600	Character and Rule of Law Education	2	Mon (8,9)
151700	International Practicum (1)	2	Fri (3,4)
151800	Introduction of Business	3	Thu (6,7,8)
151900	Accounting (1)	3	Wed (2,3,4)
152000	Economics (1)	3	Tue (2,3,4)
152100	Business Mathematics (I)	2	Thu (6,7)
152200	Design Thinking	2	Fri (1,2)
211500	Intercultural Communication	2	Wed(1,2)
152300	Media and Society	2	Tue (6,7)
152400	College English (3)	2	Thu (3,4)
152700	International Marketing Management	3	Wed (1,2,3)
152800	Managerial Economics	3	TBD
152900	Statistics (1)	2	Mon (1,2)
153000	International Business Management	2	Thu (2,3,4)
153200	Immersion Practice (1)	2	Wed(8,9)
153300	Social Innovation	2	TBD
211600	Commercial Business Practice	2	TBD
153400	Historical Thinking and Civilizations	2	Tue (6,7)
153600	International Economics	2	TBD
153700	Managerial Accounting	3	Thu (2,3,4)
153800	E-Commerce Management	2	TBD
154000	Global Free Trade Studies	2	Thu(8,9)
154100	International Fashion Marketing	2	Thu (6,7)
153900	Marketing Communication	2	TBD
212800	Area Studies: Cross-Strait Studies(I)	3	Tue(6,7)
154900	International Exchange Practice	2	TBD
154700	Economy, Finance and Banking in Greater China	2	Mon(6,7)
154800	International Industrial Competitiveness Analysis	2	TBD

**Master Courses**

Code	Courses Title	Credits	Timetable
014900	International Marketing Management	3	Thu (2,3,4)
015000	International Business Strategy	3	Wed(2,3,4)
015200	Comparative Country Studies	2	Wed (6,7)
015300	Marketing Research & Communication	3	Fri (6,7,8)
211100	International Economics	2	Tue(6,7)
016800	Organization Theory and Management	2	Thu (6,7)
015400	International Human Resource Management	3	Fri (2,3,4)
015500	Managerial Accounting	2	Thu(8,9)
015600	Business Communication and Negotiation	2	TBD
015700	International Industrial Competitiveness Analysis	2	Wed(8,9)

**Timetable**

Class	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Time	08:10 09:00	09:10 10:00	10:10 11:00	11:10 12:00	12:10 13:00	13:10 14:00	14:10 15:00	15:10 16:00	16:10 17:00

**Credits System**

USC Credit	ECTS Credit
1	2

1 USC Credit is defined as 1 hour per week and at least for 18 hours per semester

- **ANEXO 4:** ejemplo del acuerdo de estudios o "Learning Agreement" entre la Universidad de Sevilla y Shih Chien University para el curso 2019/2020, con las asignaturas a convalidar.

		<b>ACUERDO DE ESTUDIOS / LEARNING AGREEMENT</b> <b>ESTUDIANTES DE INTERCAMBIO / EXCHANGE STUDENTS</b> <b>UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA / UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLE</b>	
<b>PROGRAMA / PROGRAME</b> MOVILIDAD INTERNACIONAL "UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA-BANCO SANTANDER"		<b>CURSO ACADÉMICO / ACADEMIC YEAR</b> 2019-20	
<b>Institución receptora / Receiving Institution</b> SHIH CHEN UNIVERSITY (TW SHIHCHEN) - TAIWAN			
<b>EL ESTUDIANTE / THE STUDENT</b>			
<b>Apellidos y nombre / Surname, Name</b> VILLASANTE CARMONA, CLAUDIA		<b>DN / National ID</b>	<b>Género / Gender</b> Mujer
<b>Domicilio / Address</b>		<b>F. nacim. / Born date</b>	
<b>CP y Provincia / Postal Code and County</b>		<b>Teléfono / Telephone</b>	<b>Correo electrónico / E-mail</b>
<b>Titulación (Cycle)</b> Grado en Turismo (First Cycle)			
<b>IDIOMA ACREDITADO / LANGUAGE COMPETENCE</b> Idioma no requerido / Not Language required			
<b>PROGRAMA DE ESTUDIOS / STUDY PROGRAMME ABROAD</b>			
<b>Centro de origen / Sending institution</b> Facultad de Turismo y Finanzas		<b>Periodo de estudios / Period of studies</b> 6 Meses / Months	
<b>Asignatura reconocida en origen</b> <b>Equivalent course unit title at the home institution</b>	<b>Cred.</b>	<b>Asignaturas centro de destino</b> <b>Course unit title at the host institution</b>	<b>Cred.</b>
1790005 - Fundamentos de Contabilidad (6) TRONCAL / FORMACIÓN BÁSICA	6	Accounting (6) - 1º Semestre	6
1790012 - Contabilidad para la Gestión en el Sector Turístico (6) OBLIGATORIA	6	Managerial accounting (6) - 1º Semestre	6
1790006 - Introducción a las Finanzas (6) OBLIGATORIA	6	Introduction of business (6) - 1º Semestre	6
1790030 - Investigación de Mercados Turísticos (6) OBLIGATORIA	6	Marketing Research (6) - 1º Semestre	6
1790046 - Publicidad y Promoción Comercial del Turismo (6) OPTATIVA	6	Marketing Communication (4) - 1º Semestre	4
<b>TOTAL CREDITOS A RECONOCER</b> <b>CREDITS TO BE RECOGNIZED</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDITOS / TOTAL CREDITS</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>EL ESTUDIANTE / THE STUDENT</b>		<b>INSTITUCIÓN DE ORIGEN</b> <b>HOME INSTITUTION</b> U. DE SEVILLA	<b>Institución receptora</b> <b>Receiving Institution</b>



- **ANEXO 5:** ejemplo de examen médico a cumplimentar por petición de la universidad de destino. En el documento se especifica la necesidad de una radiografía y la cartilla de vacunación.

**短期研修健康檢查表（丙表）**  
**Medical Examination Requirements for Short-Term Students (Form C)**  
 (參考用)(For Reference Only)

檢查日期 \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
 (年)(月)(日)  
 Date of Examination \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
 (M) (D) (Y)

基本資料 (Basic data)	
姓名 Name : _____	性別 Sex : <input type="checkbox"/> 男 Male <input type="checkbox"/> 女 Female
國籍 Nationality : _____	護照號碼 Passport No. : _____
出生年月日 Date of Birth : ____ / ____ / ____	

檢查項目 (Items required)
<b>A. 麻疹及德國麻疹(風疹)之抗體陽性檢驗報告或預防接種證明 (Proof of Positive Measles and Rubella Antibody Titers or Measles and Rubella Immunization Certificates) :</b> a. 抗體檢查 Antibody Test 麻疹抗體 Measles antibody titer <input type="checkbox"/> 陽性 Positive <input type="checkbox"/> 陰性 Negative <input type="checkbox"/> 未確定 (Equivocal) 德國麻疹(風疹)抗體 Rubella antibody titer <input type="checkbox"/> 陽性 Positive <input type="checkbox"/> 陰性 Negative <input type="checkbox"/> 未確定 (Equivocal) b. 預防接種證明 Immunization Certificate (含疫苗名稱、接種日期、接種單位或醫師簽章。如檢附幼時接種紀錄，其接種年齡必須大於1歲。) (The certificate must include information such as the date of immunization, and the name of the hospital or clinic administering the vaccine or the signature of the physician administering the vaccine. If the childhood immunization record is submitted, it is important to include the record of the vaccines administered only after one year of age.) <input type="checkbox"/> 麻疹預防接種證明 Measles Immunization Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> 德國麻疹(風疹)預防接種證明 Rubella Immunization Certificate c. <input type="checkbox"/> 經醫師評估，有接種禁忌者，暫不適宜接種。(Having contraindications, not suitable for vaccination)
<b>B. 胸部 X 光檢查肺結核 (Chest X-Ray for Tuberculosis) :</b> X 光發現(X-ray Findings) : 判定(Results) : <input type="checkbox"/> 合格(Passed) <input type="checkbox"/> 疑似肺結核(TB Suspect) <input type="checkbox"/> 須進一步診斷(Pending) <input type="checkbox"/> 不合格(Failed) <input type="checkbox"/> 孕婦免驗 (Maternity Exemption)

備註(Note) :

一、本表為外籍學生、大陸及港澳地區學生來臺停留研修之健康檢查項目表。本表僅供參考用，學生可分別檢具預防接種證明及胸部 X 光檢查報告。This form lists the required medical examination items for students applying for short-term study in Taiwan. **This form is only used for reference. Students may submit a copy of immunization certificates and the chest X-ray report instead of completing this form.**

二、根據以上對\_\_\_\_\_先生/女士/小姐之檢查結果為

☐合格 ☐不合格 ☐須進一步檢查

Results : According to the above medical report of Mr./Mrs./Ms. \_\_\_\_\_, he/she

☐has passed the examination ☐has failed the examination ☐needs further examination.

(Chief Medical Technologist) : \_\_\_\_\_ (Name & Signature)

( Chief Physician ) : \_\_\_\_\_ (Name & Signature)

( Superintendent ) : \_\_\_\_\_ (Name & Signature)

**麻疹及德國麻疹(風疹)之抗體陽性檢驗報告或預防接種證明(二擇一)**  
**Proof of Positive Measles and Rubella Antibody Titers or Measles and Rubella**  
**Immunization Certificates (alternative)**

姓名 Name : \_\_\_\_\_ 性別 Sex : ☐男 Male ☐女 Female  
 國籍 Nationality : \_\_\_\_\_ 護照號碼 Passport No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 出生年月日 Date of Birth : \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

## a. 抗體檢查 Antibody Test

麻疹抗體 Measles antibody titer

☐陽性 Positive ☐陰性 Negative ☐未確定 (Equivocal)

德國麻疹(風疹)抗體 Rubella antibody titer

☐陽性 Positive ☐陰性 Negative ☐未確定 (Equivocal)

## b. 預防接種證明 Immunization Certificate (含疫苗名稱、接種日期、接種單位或醫師簽章。

如檢附幼時接種紀錄，其接種年齡必須大於1歲。)

(The certificate must include information such as the date of immunization, and the name of the hospital or clinic administering the vaccine or the signature of the physician administering the vaccine. If the childhood immunization record is submitted, it is important to include the record of the vaccines administered only after one year of age.)

☐麻疹預防接種證明 Measles Immunization Certificate☐德國麻疹(風疹)預防接種證明 Rubella Immunization Certificatec. ☐經醫師評估，有接種禁忌者，暫不適宜接種。(Having contraindications, not suitable for vaccination)

(Chief Medical Technologist) : \_\_\_\_\_ (Name &amp; Signature)

(Chief Physician) : \_\_\_\_\_ (Name &amp; Signature)

(Superintendent) : \_\_\_\_\_ (Name &amp; Signature)

檢查日期 (Date of Examination) : \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

**胸部 X 光檢查肺結核報告**  
**Chest X-Ray for Tuberculosis Report**

姓名 Name : \_\_\_\_\_ 性別 Sex : ☐男 Male ☐女 Female  
 國籍 Nationality : \_\_\_\_\_ 護照號碼 Passport No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 出生年月日 Date of Birth : \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

## X 光發現(X-ray Findings) :

判定(Results) : ☐合格(Passed) ☐疑似肺結核(TB Suspect)☐須進一步診斷(Pending) ☐不合格(Failed)

(Chief Physician) : \_\_\_\_\_ (Name &amp; Signature)

(Superintendent) : \_\_\_\_\_ (Name &amp; Signature)

檢查日期 (Date of Examination) : \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_



- **ANEXO 6:** documento a rellenar por el estudiante de la Oficina Económica y Cultural de Taipéi en España para la solicitud del visado.

### 中華民國簽證申請表 VISA APPLICATION FORM FOR ENTRY INTO TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

本表格須由申請人親自簽署, 未成年兒童之申請表須由其父母或合法監護人簽署

The applicant must sign this form. Applicants who have not reached the age of majority must have the form signed by a parent or legal guardian.

請以正楷填寫各欄 Please complete all sections in BLOCK LETTERS

擬申請何種簽證 WHICH CATEGORY OF VISA ARE YOU APPLYING FOR? 1. 種類: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 停留簽證 <input type="checkbox"/> 居留簽證 <input type="checkbox"/> 外交簽證 <input type="checkbox"/> 禮遇簽證 Category Visitor visa Resident visa Diplomatic visa Courtesy visa 2. 入境次數: <input type="checkbox"/> 單次 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 多次 Entry Single Multiple	
申請人資料 APPLICANTS'S DETAILS: 3. 全名(與護照所載相同): Full Name (exactly as in passport) 姓 Surname Villasante Carmona 名 Given name Claudia	
4. 舊有或其他姓名(如有): Former or other name (if any) 5. 中文姓名(如有): Chinese name (if any)	
6. 國籍: Nationality SPAIN, KINGDOM OF(西班牙) 7. 舊有或其他國籍(如有): Former or other nationality (if any)	
8. 性別: <input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 女 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 Sex Male Female 9. 婚姻狀況: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 未婚 <input type="checkbox"/> 已婚 <input type="checkbox"/> 寡 <input type="checkbox"/> 分居 <input type="checkbox"/> 離婚 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 Marital Status Single Married Widowed Separated Divorced Other	
10. 出生日期: 年Year/月Month/日Day Date of birth 11. 出生地點: 市(City) 國(Country) Place of birth Sevilla Spain	
12. 職業: student / 學生 Occupation 13. 服務機關或就讀學校: Universidad de Sevilla Name of employer or school	
14. 在台住址及電話號碼: Address and telephone number in Taiwan 15. 本國住址及電話號碼: Permanent address and telephone number in home country	
申請人護照 APPLICANTS'S PASSPORT 16. 種類: <input type="checkbox"/> 外交 <input type="checkbox"/> 公務 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 普通 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 Type Diplomatic Official Regular Other; Please specify	
17. 護照號碼: Passport No. 18. 效期屆滿日: 年Year/月Month/日Day Date of expiry 2024/04/26	
19. 發照日期: 年Year/月Month/日Day Date of issue 2019/04/26 20. 發照地點: Place of issue Sevilla	
訪台行程 JOURNEY TO TAIWAN, R.O.C.: 21. 訪台目的: <input type="checkbox"/> 旅遊 <input type="checkbox"/> 洽商 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 就學 <input type="checkbox"/> 應聘 <input type="checkbox"/> 依(探)親 <input type="checkbox"/> 宗教 <input type="checkbox"/> 創新創業 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 Purpose of travel Tourism Business Study Employment Joining or visiting family Religion Entrepreneur Other (請指明 Other; Please	
22. 預定抵台日期: 年Year/月Month/日Day Propose date of arrival 2019/08/31 23. 預定離台日期: 年Year/月Month/日Day Propose date of departure from Taiwan 2020/01/28	
在台關係人(如有): Particulars of Reference in Taiwan(if applicable): 姓 名(Name) Shih Chien University, Taipei Campus 與申請人關係(Relationship to applicant) School 在台關係人之身分證字號或外僑居留證號碼 ROC ID / ARC No. of your reference in Taiwan. 住宅電話號碼(Telephone No.) 886-2-25381111 住址(Residential address): No. 70號, Dazhi Street, Zhongshan District 辦公室電話號碼(Office telephone No.)	



Oficina Económica y Cultural de Taipei, España (Spain)



\* 請據實回答以下問題ALL APPLICANTS ARE REQUIRED TO READ AND CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH ITEM:

- A. 是否在中華民國境內或境外曾有犯罪紀錄或曾遭中華民國政府拒絕入境、限令出境或驅逐出境？  
Do you have a criminal record within or outside the territory of the R.O.C. or have you ever been denied entry, ordered to leave or deported by the R.O.C. government? ☐ 是YES ☐ 否NO
- B. 是否曾非法入境中華民國者？  
Have you ever entered Taiwan illegally? ☐ 是YES ☐ 否NO
- C. 是否患有足以妨害公共衛生或社會安寧之傳染病、精神病、或吸毒或其他疾病或吸毒成癮者？  
Have you ever had a communicable disease of public health significance, a dangerous physical or mental disorder, or been a drug abuser or addict? ☐ 是YES ☐ 否NO
- D. 是否曾在中華民國境內逾期停留、逾期居留或非法工作？  
Have you ever overstayed a visitor or resident visa or worked illegally in Taiwan? ☐ 是YES ☐ 否NO
- E. 是否曾從事管制藥品(如毒品)交易？  
Have you ever been a controlled substance (drug) trafficker? ☐ 是YES ☐ 否NO
- F. 你是否曾遭中華民國駐外代表機構拒發簽證？  
Have you ever been refused a visa by an R.O.C. mission abroad? ☐ 是YES ☐ 否NO
- G. 是否曾以其他姓名申請中華民國簽證？  
Have you ever applied for an R.O.C. visa using a different name? ☐ 是YES ☐ 否NO
- H. 是否曾在中華民國境內工作？  
Have you ever worked in Taiwan? ☐ 是YES ☐ 否NO

對以上任何一項的回答是「是」並非自動表示沒有資格獲得簽證。如果你的回答是「是」，或對任何一項有疑問，最好請你親自來面談。如果現在不能親自來，請另備書面說明與申請表一齊提出。

Attention: Answering YES does not necessarily mean you are ineligible for a visa. If you answer YES to any of the above questions or if you have any questions in this regard, please come to discuss the issue in person.

#### 茲聲明 Acknowledgement:

本人確知 I certify that:

1. 已閱讀並了解申請表各節，並聲明表內所填覆之各項內容均屬確實無誤。

I have read and understood all the questions set forth in this application and the answers I have provided are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

2. 我了解持有中華民國簽證並不代表一定獲准入境中華民國。

I understand that holding a Republic of China visa does not necessarily mean I will be allowed to enter the R.O.C.

3. 我明白任何虛偽或誤導的陳述都可能讓我被拒發簽證或被拒絕進入中華民國。

I understand that any false or misleading statement may result in the refusal of a visa or denial of entry into the R.O.C.

4. 我同時瞭解中華民國政府有權不透露拒發簽證之原因並不予退費。

I also understand that the government of the Republic of China reserves the right to withhold disclosure of the reasons for rejecting my visa application, and to withhold fees deemed non-refundable.

5. 本人所填之簽證申請表一經繳交即成為中華民國政府所有，無法退還。

I understand that, once submitted, this application form will become the property of the government of the R.O.C. and will not be returned to me.

6. 我了解在台灣曾設有戶籍的中華民國國民，一旦入境中華民國將受中華民國法律管轄。★依據役男出境處理

辦法第十四條規定「在臺原有戶籍兼有雙重國籍之役男，應持中華民國護照入境；其持外國護照入境，依法仍應徵兵處理，應限制其出境」。另有關服役役規定，請上內政部入出國及移民署網站：www.immigration.gov.tw

I am aware that R.O.C. citizens who have previously held household registration in Taiwan shall be subject to the laws of the Republic of China while in its jurisdiction. According to Article 14 of the Regulations for Exit of Draftees, a draftee who has maintained household registration in Taiwan and possesses dual citizenship shall enter into and depart from Taiwan by presenting his ROC passport. Any draftee age male subject to conscription who enters Taiwan by presenting a foreign passport shall be restricted from departing from Taiwan. Please visit the www.immigration.gov.tw for the conscription law.

#### 警告 WARNING:

依據中華民國刑法，販賣、運送毒品者可判處死刑。

Drug trafficking is punishable by death according to the criminal law of the Republic of China.

- **ANEXO 7:** ejemplo del Accommodation Application Form del curso 2019/2020 para la solicitud de plaza en la residencia de estudiantes. Este documento se entrega firmado el día de la orientación y bienvenida.

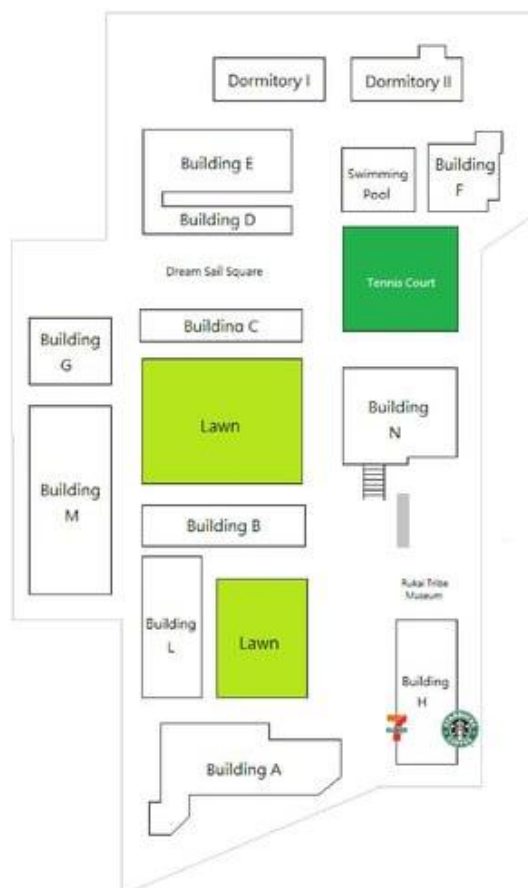


**Shih Chien University**  
**Accommodation Application Form for Exchange Students**

Personal Information					
Full Name		Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Nationality	
Home University		Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> Dual Degree	Department	
Passport No.		E-mail			
Accommodation Application					
Residence Hall	Room Types	Fees	Deposits	Remarks	
Huan-Shan Dorm (Off-Campus)	<input type="checkbox"/> Room of 2	NT 35,000 / per semester	NT 500		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Room of 4	NT 27,000 / per semester	NT 500		
※ Add: No. 46, Sec. 1, Huanshan Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)					
Student Dormitory Agreement					
1. I have read and understood the Shih Chien Residence Hall Management Policy, notice for Students Applying for the Dormitory, Dormitory Rules, and other relevant regulations of the University. I am willing to abide by all of the rules and cooperate with the events held in the dormitory by the University during my tenancy. In the event that I would violate any dormitory rules, I am willing to fully accept any relevant disciplinary action. 2. The earnest money will be NT500 per school year (NT500 per semester for exchange students); residents will not receive a refund if move out within the school semester. For residents who have lost their keys (NT50/each), magnetic cards (NT150/each), air-conditioning cards (NT150/each) and have not clean their rooms before they leave (NT 150), fees will deduct from their earnest money beforehand. 3. I hereby affix my signature to indicate that I agree with the above.					
Applicant's Signature			Date		

- **ANEXO 8:** mapa del campus de la universidad de destino con la distribución de las diferentes áreas y servicios.

## Shih Chien University



### Building L

B1: Student Clubs Office, Student Association  
 1F: Cashier Section, Office of General Affairs, Academic Affairs, R&D and Human Resource  
 2F: Chairman's Office, President Office, Accounting Office, Archive Room, Meeting Room  
 3F: School of Liberal Education, College of Management, Dept. of English Taught Program in International Business  
 4F: Dept. of Business Administration  
 Dept. of Information Technology and Management  
 5F: Dept. of Applied Foreign Language, Language Center  
 6F: Dept. of International Business, Accounting, Finance and Banking, and Risk Management and Insurance  
 7F: Faculty Research Room

### Building A (School Gate)

B1: Practical Training Workshop  
 1F: Guardroom, Mail Room, Continue Education Center  
 2-4F: Classroom  
 5F: Dept. of Communication Design  
 6F: Dept. of Industrial Design  
 7F: Dept. of Architecture

### Building B

1F: Reception Room  
 2F: Chinese Classroom  
 3F: Office of International Affairs  
 Chinese Language Center

### Building D

1F: Dept. of Social Work, Practical Training Kitchen  
 2F: Classroom  
 3F: Dept. of Family Studies and Child Development

### Building E

1F: Dept. of Food and Beverage Management  
 2F: Laboratory  
 3F: Dept. of Food Science, Nutrition and Nutraceutical Biotechnology  
 4F: Laboratory

### Building F

1F: Dept. of Music Direction Room  
 2F: Dept. of Music  
 3F: Concert Hall

### Building G

1F: Office of Student Affairs, Health Service Section  
 2F: Military Education Office  
 3F: Student Counseling Center  
 4F: Faculty Research Room

### Building H (Side Entrance)

B1: Dept. of Fashion Design Functional Classroom, Sewing Classroom  
 1F: 7-11, Eslite Bookstore, Starbucks  
 2F: Cafeteria  
 3F: Classroom  
 4F: Dept. of Fashion Design  
 5F: Computer Lab, Drafting Lab, Duplicating Room  
 6F: International Convention Center, Lyceum, Innovation Incubation Center,

### Building M

1F: Gymnasium, Aerobics Classroom  
 2F: Table Tennis Room, Office of PE  
 3-4F: Volleyball Court, Badminton Court  
 5F: Basketball Court

### Building N (Library)

B1: Library Entrance  
 B2: International Conference Room, Group Viewing Room  
 1F: Reading Room  
 2-5F: LIS/Administration Section, Computer Classroom

• ANEXO 9: mapa de las líneas de metro en la ciudad de Taipéi.

